

A resolution was offered calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to state, whether in anticipation of the Treasury note Bill, he had not engaged an artist to engrave a plate for the purpose of printing the notes, and if the plate had not been engraved and the notes printed.

Cambreleng objected to the reception of the resolution: and it was lost—Ayes 70, Noes 85.

The House then took up the Sub-Treasury Bill. Bell moved to strike out the first section. He said he considered this bill as the great measure of the Administration. It was the bill of supplies to enable them to carry on the war which they have undertaken against the banking institutions of the country; and he called upon the "conservatives," if they actually had made a compromise with the party in power, to state what it was. The House ought to know, and the country ought to know, how things stood. If some certain State institutions, in which those gentlemen might feel an interest, were to be exempted from the general massacre, that fact ought to be known, so that those interested, and in questions like these the whole community was interested, might make their arrangements accordingly. However, he bid them take heed how they trusted to any flattery promises; he called their attention to the furious assaults made daily by the *Globe* upon the whole banking system; and he declared that every man who voted for this bill, would become a party to the war, would make himself, individually, responsible for all the future undertakings of the government. Those undertakings were dark, extensive and profound. Those at the head of the government had a great genius for political intrigue. The whole length of their intentions was known to few. He then proceeded to show how the government was spending as much money as possible; and he instanced, among other things, the great sums demanded for the Florida war; the numerous Indian delegations now in the city, at a great expense; and the Indian treaties, calling for large appropriations, now in the process of negotiation. Millions of dollars are thus being spent, by the mere power of the Executive, at the very time that the creatures of the Treasury in this House are talking about the poverty of the government, and calling aloud for the creation of a new public debt! Are not facts like these well calculated to excite suspicions? Why were expenses thus aggravated, at this particular time? Had this fact no connection with the new plan of a national currency?—a project fraught with multiplied evils, which could best be opposed by being opposed in the beginning.

He then entered into a series of statements, showing most conclusively, that the government has ample available means, without issuing a single treasury note; the funds in the deposit banks conferred upon the government by the deposit repeal bill, being just as available as it ever has been since the 11th of May last.

He maintained further, that the government creditors were no better entitled than all the other creditors of the country to be paid in specie. Bank notes were the actual circulating currency of the country, not only acknowledged by all individuals, but by all the State Governments, and there was no reason why government officers and government contractors should be paid twelve per cent more than all the other creditors in the country. The general government had produced all the existing derangement in the currency, and with a singular impudence, the general government alone refused to submit to the necessary consequences of that derangement.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

In the House, Bell concluded his speech against the Sub-Treasury Bill, by arguing that specie payments might be restored in sixty days, if the general government would put itself upon a level with all the individuals in the country—on a level with all the State Governments in the Union; and would agree to use in its pecuniary transactions, the only currency—he would not say the legal constitutional currency—but the only practical existing currency; and by so doing give its countenance to the banks, and relieve them from the constant terror of government hostility, and government runs.

Wise then addressed the House in support of the various amendments offered by himself. Of these amendments, the first limits the issue not, as in the bill, by the discretion of the President, but by the exigencies of the Government. The second strikes out all that part of the second section of the bill which directs that the notes shall bear interest. The third strikes out that part of the fourth section which authorizes the Secretary to raise money upon these notes; and substitutes a clause which forbids the issue or payment of any of these notes, so long as there remains in the hands of the Treasurer or of disbursing officers, any specie or other available funds; and that the fund kept in the Treasury to meet contingencies, shall be kept on hand in Treasury notes, until the exigencies of the government shall demand their issue. This was stated by Wise to be the amendment which he considered of principal consequence.

The first of these amendments was carried without a count. The second was lost without a count. The third amendment was divided into two parts; that part of it proposing to strike out, was lost without a count; the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered on that branch of it proposing to insert a proviso.

Mercer—I object to the latter clause of that amendment, because it mentions five millions of dollars as the sum to be kept on hand in the treasury, for a contingent fund. The idea is preposterous, that any such surplus fund is necessary for the convenience of the government; (and here he read an act of 1816, which provided, that at the end of every year, the surplus in the treasury beyond two millions should be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be employed in the extinction of the public debt.) Under this act, so long as the public debt remained unpaid, the Treasury never had on hand any larger surplus than two millions; and now it is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the chairman of the committee of ways and means, to create a new public debt, for the very purpose of accumulating in the treasury an unemployed surplus of five millions! Then, as to the additional million demanded for the mint, that demand is equally unreasonable. The mint is a part of the treasury; and such surplus as is kept in the Treasury may as well be kept in the mint as elsewhere; it may as well be kept in the shape of bullion, as in the shape of coin. In times past, the mint has been supplied in this way, and it might still continue to be so supplied. The proposition to borrow money, in order to create one surplus in the treasury—a surplus to the extraordinary amount of five millions;—and another surplus in the mint, is of a very novel character, and I am sorry that the proposed amendment seems to concede the propriety of such a proceeding.

Wise modified the phraseology of his amendment so as to avoid this objection; and to simplify matters, he divided the amendment into two parts, and moved the first clause by itself.

That clause ran as follows: "It shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the government to pay out or circulate any Treasury notes, so long as there remains in the hands of such officer, any specie or other available funds."

Cambreleng—I hope the amendment will not pass. I hope the House will throw it out. It is totally impracticable. Would you have a disbursing officer who has a thousand dollars in specie on hand, and who is called upon to pay a demand of ten thousand dollars, to a rich contractor perhaps, exhaust all his specie, and leave himself without any coin to pay the poor workmen with?

Wise, (with a strong emphasis.)—I hope the amendment will pass. I hope the House will not throw it out. The amendment intends no such thing as the gentleman represents. However, to get rid of his objection, I will modify it. Let the last clause read,—"so long as there remains in the hands of such officer any specie or other available funds to the amount of the claim presented for payment."

Cambreleng.—The best way is to strike out the amendment altogether.

Wise.—Yes, I thought so. That is the very point to which I wish to bring you! I thought this cry of an empty treasury all a pretence; I did not believe these notes were needed for the legitimate wants of the government; and now, I know it! I move an amendment to restrain the issue of these notes to the actual necessities of the government, and you want to strike it out altogether! Then there is some political, some secret purpose in the issue of these—

Cambreleng interrupts Wise with cries of "Question," "Question."

Wise.—What sir, (turning round to Cambreleng, who sits directly behind him)—are you sick? Do you want to go home? Does the phrase of truth work too strongly for your weak stomach? Address any The Speaker—

Wise.—The gentleman addressed me! He broke in upon me, and I did not answer. Well, sir, (addressing the Speaker) I bid you, I bid the House, I bid the country, observe how this case stands. I propose an amendment, certainly most reasonable, which allows the government all they actually need, but restrains them from creating an unnecessary debt. The chairman of the ways and means first makes an objection, a valid objection, to the phraseology of the amendment. That objection is removed; and I now call upon the gentleman, if there is any other objectionable phraseology, to point it out, that I may make the amendment as perfect as I can.

Cambreleng.—Fix your amendment as you please, I am opposed to it now how?

Wise, (addressing Cambreleng).—Yes, any how! That sir, is what I thought and knew!

The Speaker.—The rules of the House require all remarks to be addressed exclusively to the Chair. The gentleman from New York is out of order in holding this conversation with the members speaking.

Wise.—I don't complain of him—I am much obliged to him—pray let him go on!

The Speaker.—The rules of the House are imperative. Order must be preserved. The gentleman is not permitted to address himself to members on the floor.

Wise.—That is a rule, sir, which is often violated. Sir, when I addressed myself to the gentleman from New York, I did not regard him in his individual character. I spoke to him as a personification of the government; he is the government,—at least, the little government of this House! We saw just now with what an authoritative tone he issued his orders to vote down my amendment; an order which the vassals of power will punctually obey. But that, sir, is a point to which I wish to bring both them and him. Let them tell the country distinctly, by their votes, that these bills of credit are not issued to supply an empty treasury, but for some other, and ulterior purpose. It was to make this point plain beyond contradiction, that I moved this amendment. Let gentlemen obey these orders, and vote it down.

After some further debate, the yeas and nays were taken on the first clause of Wise's amendment. Lost—Ayes 90, Noes 120.

Wise then withdrew the other clause.

The amendment of Johnson, restricting the issue of the notes in point of time, to January 1st, 1835, was carried without a division.

Underwood now brought forward his amendment, in a new form. He moved to insert into the bill a proviso, that no treasury notes should be issued till an attempt had first been made to dispose of the bonds of the United States Bank, as a means of supplying funds to the government.

Monday, Oct. 9.

The question was not taken on the Treasury Note Bill in the House on Saturday.

In the House, J. Q. Adams presented a memorial signed by three thousand women, against the admission of Texas, which he asked to have printed, together with the memorial of ladies of Fairfax Co. Virginia, (presented by Wise some days since,) praying Congress to provide husbands, at the public expense, for those Northern ladies who buy themselves in fanatical hostilities against the rights of the South. Both memorials were ordered to be printed.

A memorial was presented by an individual named Coster, of the District of Columbia, declaring that he had commenced suit against certain notes of the Bank of the Metropolis, and had been stayed by an injunction of the Circuit Court of the District, and praying that Congress would forfeit their charter.

Adams hoped that if the petition was referred at all, it would be referred to a select committee. It was a question whether the suspension of specie payment by a bank is or is not de facto a forfeiture of the charter. The petition was laid on the table.

The Treasury note bill was taken up—the question being on the adoption of Underwood's amendment, proposing to defer the issue of a greater amount of notes than three millions five hundred thousand dollars, until after the government bonds held by the Bank of the United States have been sold; but providing that, if those bonds are not sold at the expiration of three months, then the Treasury notes to the amount of ten millions are to be issued as proposed by the bill.

Cambreleng spoke in opposition to the amendment—and was followed by Sargeant in a powerful and instructive speech in support of the amendment.

After the recess, the question was taken on Underwood's amendment, and resulted in the loss of the amendment. Ayes 95, Noes 109.

The question was then put on agreeing to the amendments reported by the committee of the whole. The amendments were agreed to. Ayes 123, Noes 99.

The question then recurred on engrossing the bill and reading it a third time; and this question was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 127, Noes 98, Absent 17.

A number of the members have gone home, and others are sick in the city.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

Thus by the vote of the subservient tools of the Executive, the people are saddled with a debt of ten millions, and that too, solely for the sake of providing a new fund of corruption.


In the Senate, the bill from the House to authorize the issue of Treasury notes was then taken up. Benton moved to amend, by striking out \$50 as the lowest limit of the notes, and inserting \$100. Clay said he was totally opposed to the whole bill. He regarded the raising money at all, as unnecessary. The government might retrench its expenses, and get on with its existing means. He regarded the issue of Treasury notes as peculiarly objectionable. Unconstitutional, if a National Bank was unconstitutional; intended to introduce a government paper note, continental, irredeemable paper currency, which was likely to interfere in a dangerous degree, with the existing currency of the country, and intended to interfere with it. He was opposed to the whole bill; but he was in favor of the amendment, because it limited the competition between bank-notes and these new government post-notes.

The amendment was lost. Ayes 16, Noes 25. Benton thereupon walked off with disgust.

I repeat it, Benton is dished! The day of the gold humbug has passed by; the "party" is now bent upon trying the experiment of "Government paper money." Calhoun is the hero of this new experiment.

The bill then passed in concurrence. Ayes 35, Noes 6.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSTOWN,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1837.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 13, 1837.

DEAR SIR.—Vermont never rises in her onward faithful is her motto. The results have astonished equally friends and foes. Jenison's majority is actually increased since last year! being now 4522, being over two hundred more than last year. Our majority in the Senate is two larger than last year. In the House it is very near the same as then. If I recollect right Smith's vote for Speaker is about half a dozen larger. Our majority is about 30, making a majority on joint ballot of 40. The average majority on the six ballots for Speaker pro tem. Speaker, and for Clerk pro tem. and Clerk is 29, the Whigs having 123, Vanites 94. Probably no other more accurate test can be adopted.

By the way, it ought to be known that Caledonia County gave Gov. Jenison a majority of six. Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Those who at any time permitted themselves to doubt of the stability of our cause in Vermont, have become reassured and confident. The late election has afforded abundant evidence for the hundredth time that she ought never to have been distrusted. Let the Whigs be ever vigilant and firm, marching straight forward in their career of principle and doing their own duty cheerfully, distrust not others, and our friends in other States may dismiss all their fears on our account—Vermont with her glorious banner never soiled in the mire of Jacksonism proudly waving over their heads, will wheel into line with her 22,000 gallant Whigs ready to do her part in the great battle of 1840, which will prostrate the Demagogue Dynasty forever.

It is not easy to describe the looks and feelings of the Van Buren leaders hereabouts. How different from their exultation immediately after Freemens Meeting. If I am not misinformed a paper of that party in your neighborhood announced to its readers that the Whigs had succeeded in the State, but by a greatly diminished majority. Did not another nearer the Capitol proclaim this as the last triumph of our cause, stating the result "a loud call" upon the Whigs of the State? And how will it be with the Loco Foco Van Buren Editor of a New York paper, who declared the Whigs had lost 13,000 in the State? Aye Sir, it is indeed a loud call, and one which these Van Buren Editors, if they live, are destined to hear full many a time and oft among the Green Mountains.

P. S. C. L. KNAPP, Esq. has been chosen Secretary of State, and all the present Judges of the Sup. Court have been re-elected.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives the President has transmitted to that body an account of the proceedings that have transpired between our Government and the Government of Texas, if it may be so called, relative to the application of the latter to admission into the Union. Thus far the propositions of Texas have been rejected, and the stand taken by Mr Forsyth in relation to the subject, is spoken of as being highly creditable to him. The following is an extract of his reply to the overtures of the Texian minister, and will show the ground on which the declination of our Government is based.

So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian minister plenipotentiary involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our right under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hure were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy, and the obvious welfare of the United States.

In order to hasten the annexation of their government to that of the United States, the Texans urge as a reason for its being done immediately, that they shall enter into a connexion with other powers to the injury of our interests. If there is any plausibility in such an argument it is devoutly to be desired that our government should forever decline acting upon the question. If we do not consent to receive them into the Union, we know of no other nation that would wish to form an alliance with such a banditti, unless it be Algiers or some barbarous tribe inhabiting the Islands of the South Sea. Yet there is little reason to doubt but Texas will be annexed to the United States. Several prominent members of Congress have expressed their intention to press the vexing question the earliest opportunity; and with the united South, a portion of the West, and the "dough faces" of the North, the deed can be accomplished; and it will not be without the bounds of reasonable expectation, if ere the lapse of three years, we should see returned as members of our Congress, President Houston, and others like himself, who have escaped justice and the gallows in the United States.

THE CATTLE FAIR.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather on Thursday last, the "lords of the soil" of our goodly County of Caledonia assembled in this village to the number of several hundred, and brought with them from the thousand hills many fine and fat Cattle, for "inspection and review"—also, farming utensils, garden products, &c. There were several specimens of mechanical ingenuity exhibited. Seldom, if ever, have we seen so many good working oxen as were here on Thursday. The ploughing match attracted much attention. There were four competitors on the ground, either of which would turn a furrow, twenty rods without breaking the sward, and the difference in them seemed principally to be in the manner they turned over the furrow—one laying it nearly flat while another left it more erect; and in forming an opinion of their respective merits, the judge would be guided by his notions of the best manner of ploughing and the wetness or driness of the soil in which they are to be used. There was one plough, imported from Scotland, called the Scotch plough, made entirely of iron, excepting a few inches of the handles, which was a novelty to us, and which seemed to elicit the unanimous commendation of the descendants of Old Caledonia. We shall publish the reports next week.

About one hundred gentlemen dined at the Hotel. After dinner was over, the following song was sung to the tune of *And I'll sing*, in a spirit stirring strain—nearly all present participating.

SONG.

Let others sing of regal state,
Of lords and ladies fair,
Who on some haughty monarch wait,
And homage to him swear;
Their pomp and pride we all deride:
We'll never bend the knee
To mortal king—but ever sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

'Tis true, we labor for our bread,
And so did Adam too;
A little toil we'll never dread,
While we're so well to do;
Then raise the song throughout the throng—
We'll never bend the knee
To mortal king—but gaily sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

'Tis labor nerves the man to fight
In Freedom's glorious cause;
And Freedom is the Farmer's right,
By his Creator's laws:
This right we'll keep, or in death sleep—
We'll never bend the knee
To mortal king—but joyous sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

Who led our fathers on to reap
Their harvest of renown,
When Britain's war-dogs cross'd the deep
To hunt our birth-rights down?
A Farmer: Yes—he taught us this—
To never bend the knee
To mortal king—but boldly sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

The half-fledged scholar well may say,
On earth there's naught but care;
But would he throw his books away,
And breathe the morning air
Behind the plough, 'twould smooth his brow;
Like us, he'd happier be
Than mightiest king—and with us sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

We farmers talk not of life's ills,
Except when wool is low,
Or when by chance we get bad bills;
This vexes us you know.
But yet we will re-echo still,
We'll never bend the knee
To mortal king—but gaily sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

But ye, who say there's naught in life
That's worth the living for,
Behold the farmer's cheerful wife,
And own what fools ye are;
And join us now, just from the plough,
Who will not bend the knee
To mortal king, while we can sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

When wintry storms rage long and loud,
The farmer at his fire,
While sons and daughters round him crowd,
Feels joys that never tire;
With such a band join heart and hand,
And never bend the knee
To mortal king, but ever sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

Come all who love our country's weal,
Come all who have dull care,
And see what pleasure farmers feel,
On this, the Farmers' Fair;
And raise again the joyous strain—
We'll never bend the knee
To mortal king—but ever sing,
We're Farmers and we're Free.

But there is one to whom we'd bow,
With adoration due;
O, may his blessing crown us now,
And follow us life through;
To Him let's raise the song of praise,
To Him let's bend the knee,
He is our King—to Him let's sing,
Tis He who made us Free.

The means made use of by the Van Buren leaders in Congress to carry through their measures, are disgraceful to the country, and such as ought not to be tolerated in any deliberative assembly. Pending the discussion of every party measure, certain weak heads of the party are stationed in particular parts of the House who are well known to the Speaker, and at the signal of Cambreleng, they up and demand the previous question, which cuts off all debate. They fear a full and free discussion. It would expose the naked deformity of their acts—hence they choose that the darkness of deception should hide them from the eyes of the people. Equally censurable is the practice, when a committee is to be raised for the purpose of investigating abuses of power or trust, of appointing a majority of the members who are opposed to an investigation or political friends of the accused. The custom of the British Parliament is directly the contrary. The House attempts to suppress every effort of the friends of economy to develop the extravagance and abuses of the administration. Mr Wise's efforts to inquire into the failures and delays in the Seminole war are opposed step by step. Mr W. asserted, in reference to an investigation of the proceedings of the administration in this case, "that there were many witnesses, who could testify against the administration, but whose bread depended upon their silence. Individuals, who he well knew, could have testified in these matters, had come to him, at his lodgings, with tears in their eyes, and begged him not to summon them!" So it appears truth is smothered with the threat of removal from office. Well does the Boston Atlas exclaim, "what corruption and despotism does this state of things evince!"

THE TREASURY "MONSTER."

The movements of the administration in relation to the currency are all made with the ulterior design of establishing a Treasury Bank. While the partisans of Mr Van Buren affect to feel a "holy horror" at the idea of banks, especially one chartered by the United States under the control of private citizens, they are prepared to swallow a Government Bank, however monster-like it may be in its features and proportions, under the surveillance of the Executive, without hesitancy. They are the germ of an engine of power too great to be safely put into the hands of any President. Mr Bell, of Tennessee, who, not long since was permitted to look into the channel house of our free institutions uncurtained, spoke in the House in reference to this subject as follows:—

Mr Bell declared that it was a fact, perfectly well known to himself, perfectly well known to the Speaker, perfectly well known to other gentlemen, at that time in the confidence of the Executive, that the war upon the Bank of the United States was expressly commenced with the intention and design of substituting in the place of that institution a GOVERNMENT BANK—a bank on the plan of the late State Bank of Tennessee, the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, and other similar institutions—a bank, to be owned by the government, and the government, and the profits of which should accrue to the government. To be sure the experiments of this sort which had been tried in the States, had turned out very unluckily; still, it was desired to try that experiment once more, on a much greater scale, and under circumstances supposed to be more favorable. Such was the design of those who commenced the war upon the U. S. Bank. It is true, that about the year 1832, this design was abandoned. But from present appearances, the design was revived—it was resolved to attack the entire banking system of the country, crippled as it is, by existing circumstances, and to substitute, in the place of it a TREASURY BANK, which should have a monopoly of the entire circulation of the country. Mr Bell regarded the proposed issue of Treasury notes as an entering wedge to this project—it was a scheme for familiarizing the people by degrees to an issue of government paper—a scheme, by which the people perhaps might be secured in a sound currency, at the expense, HOWEVER, OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTY—a scheme, which, from its very nature, must throw an absolute power in the hands of the Executive.

ELECTIONS.

VERMONT—OFFICIAL RESULT.

	1837	1836
S. H. Jenison	22,360	20,471
W. C. Bradley	17,730	16,124
Scattering	8-17,738	35-16,159
Total vote	39,998	36,630
Jenison's majority	4,522	4,312

Jenison's gain 210
The Senate—This year Whig majority 10
Last year " " 2
Whig gain " 8
House—Last year Whig maj. on Speaker 36
This year " " 30
Absent, 3 Whigs, 1 V. B.—maj. 2-32
Whig loss 4

MAINE. The Whig papers in Maine claim Kent's election by from 400 to 500 majority, and most of the Van Buren papers concede the fact.

From the Portland Advertiser.

COMPLETE AND GLORIOUS REVOLUTION!

By returns received at our office this morning all doubt about the character of the House of Representatives is removed. The whole number of the House is 186—93 constituting a majority. The whole number of Representatives now known to be elected is 177—of which NINETY SIX are Whigs! This shall we have not only a clear majority in the House but in joint ballot with the Senate. The votes for Governor will now be fairly counted.—Gov. KENT will have a Whig Executive Council around him, and will be supported by the popular branch of the Legislature. What the character of the Senate will be is not definitely ascertained.

The classes towns and those in which a second trial was had have done nobly. On the second trial in Watford, Hebron, Baldwin, Gouldsboro, East Machias, Athens, Edgemoor, &c, the Whigs elected their candidates.—Last year these towns were represented by Tories, and have been claimed as strong holds by that party. The result of these elections at the second trial we consider as particularly deserving of notice—as indicating most unequivocally the opinion of the people respecting the measures of Mr. Van Buren. They have had time to read and consider his message. They have seen that his friends in Congress were determined to withhold the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue—the People's own money—to repair the losses, which the Government by its own mismanagement and extravagance has occasioned. And they have had time to consider the dangerous tendencies of the Sub-Treasury scheme.

The Whigs have gloriously triumphed. In one short year they have reduced the TEXASIAN MAJORITY of the enemy to nothing—have elected their candidate for Governor, and obtained a majority in the House of Representatives. This mighty change we can only attribute to the force of truth and correct principles. The people have candidly considered the policy of their new President, and now have spoken their disapprobation. Our predictions have been more than realized. Our State, which was once thought irretrievably sunk in Van Burenism, stands forth, "Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

MARYLAND. The Whigs are elected 52 and the Vanites 37 Delegates to the Assembly. The Senate consists of 15 members—all whigs—giving the Whigs 31 majority in joint ballot.

GEORGIA. Returns from 56 counties gives Gilmer, Whig, 4376 majority over Schley, V. B., the present Governor. Last year the Van Buren party had a majority in the Legislature of about 50. The Whigs will probably elect their candidate for Governor by about 3000 majority, and secure a majority of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA. The annual election of members of the Legislature took place on Tuesday last. Returns from the City and County of Philadelphia only have reached us. The Whigs have succeeded in the City by an average majority of 2800, the largest ever obtained in the City. Their majority in the City last fall was 2719. In the county the Van Buren party have 701 majority. Last fall it was 1421. The Whig majority in the City and County last fall was 1298—this election 2100! The administration anticipate a great victory in Pennsylvania, on the strength of the influence of the Loco Foco Message of the President upon the German population. The V. B. party had a great majority in the last Legislature, and we shall be happily disappointed if they do not maintain the ascendancy in the present election.